

HISTORY OF UTAH AS LUKE SEE'S IT

Notes taken in Theron Luke's class at Vocetional School by Thomas G. Bullock.

Gentile - Means not one of us in Hebrew definition.

Utah before the Mormons:

There was evidence of man in Utah of man dating back to 9000 B.C. This was found in a cave out by Wendover by using a system of carbon dating artifacts found there. The Hog Up Cave north of Salt Lake Desert was where evidence was found of the Archeick period showing bones of animals eaten by people back to 6000 B.C. A bow and arrow dating to 2000 B.C. and a moccasin dating back to 2000 B.C.. Lake Bonneville receded quite fast considering the size of it. They feel it took about 1000 to 2000 years. This happened about 20,000 to 100,000 years ago. The lakewas originally 350 miles long, 150 miles wide and 1050 feet deep. Water in Salt Lake valley was 850 feet deep, Ogden was covered with water about 850 feet deep, Provo was 650 feet deep, and Logan was 500 feet deep. The size of the lake was compared to Lake Michigan. Sevier Lake and Utah Lake are remnants of Lake Bonneville. Red Rock Pass, north of Malad is where Lake Bonneville drained out of. Malad is named after French trappers that got a malady.

In 1869-70, a man by the name of Gilbert named the lake after an army Captain by the name of Bonneville, who never did see the evidences of the lake.

Bonneville Terraces:

These can be seen at the point of the mountain above Fort Douglas, out by the black rock where the smelter is, and along other places on the Wasatch front mountains. Provo bench is the level of the lake for a long time. It was two-thirds the size of Lake Superior.

There were early people in Mesa Verde about 1300 A.D. The early Indians in Utah lived in brush shelters.

Utah Territory was declared as a place name by Congress on Sept. 9, 1850.

Early Inhabitants in Utah:

Shoshonie Indians were in the northern part of Utah.

Ute tribes of Indians were in Utah valley and in the west.

Plutes were in the south west.

Navaho Indians were found in the south.

The name of Utah was known to the Indians as Eutaw or Yuta. It does not mean the ~~happax~~ tops of the mountains as the Mormons believe. This information comes from a man by the name of Tyler Warner.

In 1626-1630 the Spanish fathers wrote about the Navahoes who said that the meanings of the Ute word was not known by them.

The first white men to come to Utah was Escalante expedition. Escalante was the secretary or author of the journal kept by their party. Escalante Domingus was head of the expedition to Utah. In 1776 on the 26 of July Escalante with a party of 10 people was to have the objective to go to Santa Fee to Monterey. They came to Utah because ~~the~~ the Apaches were west of them and they were not looking forward to meet up with them if they could help it. Escalante came down Spanish fork canyon to north of Provo. While we are on the subject of Provo Theron decided to tell us a bit of information about Provo river. Provo River was originally called Timpanogas river. The word Timpe means rock and the word Anogas means Water running.

Eugene Roberts made up the legend about Timpanogas. Eugene Roberts taught Physical Education at B.Y.U. for many years before going to U.S.c. He also started the Timp ~~hike~~ hike that was so popular for so long. You could say that Roberts was the director of all important athletic events while at the Y.

When Escalante was heading up North with Winter coming on, they were camped up the Black ridge between St George and Cedar city they drew lots to see if they should go on or go Back to Santa fe and they decided to go back.

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Utah History By Gus Larson;

Utah History taken from excerpts from Gus Larson:

Escalante had a plan to colonize Utah and to tell the king of Spain about. Hudsons Bay company, Astor from Oregon, the American Fur Company all had their interests on Utah. McKenzie in 1819 showed interest in Utah. Ogden also kept records about Utah. Jim Bridger From the American Fur company in 1823 was in cash valley. He came down the Bear river to Salt Lake City and and thought he was in the Pacific ocean. Provost came to Salt Lake valley. Ferris talked about the Jordan river as Proveaux Fork.

In 1824 Provo fought the Indians on the shore of Utah Lake. Many of his men were killed. He Spent the winter in Duchesne and came back the next year.

Ogden came to Huntsville for the Hudsons Bay company. Ogden named the town of Huntsville Ogdens hole.

Jedediah Smith was known as one of the mountain men. He was a Methodist. He crossed Utah in both directions. He was later killed by the Comanches on the Santa Fe trail.

Peg Leg Smith was another mountain man. He cut his own leg off in an emergency and when in a tight spot he would use it to fight with.

A ^{man} ~~man~~ by the name of Goodyear was the first white settler. He later sold his ranch to the Mormons.

Walker in 1830 came to Utah and was an explorer for Capt. Bonneville. John Fremont brought a map maker here to make maps for him.

54400r fight was a phrase they used to describe the U. S. and British boundry dispute.

Bartleson Bedwell was the first wagon train to come down the Bear river. It had 10 wagons and 32 People. They Brought the first white woman to Utah.

Harlen Young brought 4 trains of wagons down in 1846.

The Lienhard party joined Harlen Young in Salt Lake City.

All of them took the ^ame route down to Salt Lake as the Donner party.

Levinia Murphy was with the Donner Party.

John and Thomas Rhodes went through Salt Lake valley in 1864.

Lanceford Hastings explored ~~at~~ salt flats in 1845.

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The Oregon trail was the route used by the pioneers before 1847.
By 1843 1000 people travelled this route. By 1844, 1400 made it. By 1845
the total was 3000. 1846 there were 1700, 1847 4000-5000

WESTERN MIGRATION OF MORMONS

The Mormons came from ^{Nevada} ~~Naveau~~ to Salt Lake City. They stayed at winter quarters
to spend the winter at Florence Nebraska. In 1846 they left Naveau and
also fought the mob. They would pass by Ft Laramie which is north of the town
of Laramie about 100 miles.

In 1847 Brandon came from San Francisco travelling east and met
Brigham Young and told him about the Donner Party. Brigham Young followed the
trail of the Donner party into Salt Lake City.

In 1847 upper Calif. was Mexican territory. which extended up into
Utah.

In 1845 Brigham Young knew about Salt Lake Valley.

John Tayler has maps of the valley made by Fremont.

In April 7, 1847 Lorenzo Young who was the brother of Brigham Young
left winter quarters with one hundred men and 3 women and 2 kids which in
the original party. One of the women was Brigham Young's wife, one was
Lorenzo's, and the other woman was Kimball's wife. With them also was 3
negro slaves. Whitney tells the history of this party. Gunnison wrote
the unbiased history and was killed by the Indians in 1853.

Bancroft history is another book you can read that is unbiased in its
history.

Gus Larson history book is also another that Theron Luke Recommends.

Theocracy was the Mormon way of administering law and order.
The Bishops courts tried disputes.

When the Mormons got here in 1847 Utah was Mexican territory. This
changed in 1848 after the Mexican war.

The governor was elected by the president. California was a state
in 1847

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Mormon history book

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The Bishop's court tried disputes.

When the document was first received in 1961, it was not known that the document was a copy of a document from the Mexican territory.

changed in 1948 after the Mexican war.

The Governor was elected by the people and the people are the ones who elect the Governor.

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A historian by the name of Morgan gives the history of Utah that is unbiased according to Theron Duke .

Mormons had one good feature going for them and that was group loyalty. In 1847 in ~~WINTERQUARTERS~~ December twelve apostles elected their chief ruler, Brigham Young. John Smith took over when Brigham went to winter quarters. For thirty years Utah was Governed by a Theocracy or as the Mormons say was by God. There was no separation of church and state in those days.

In 1848 the police were the Nauvoo Legion was the legal territorial militia. The Council of the fifty of the Kingdom of ~~Smith~~ God . This was appointed by Joseph Smith and was to be the ruling group of the earth and ^{the} world and was to rule as a civic council.

The gold rush of California in 1848 and 1849 brought a need for civil government and the state of Deseret was formed. Deseret came from the book of Mormon and means honey bee. The state of Deseret was formed on March of 1849 . It included the Snake river Valley on the north, Gila river on the South, the Wind river on the East, and all of Nevada and San Diego on the South and the west. It included about 16% of all the land surface of the U. S.

The Provisional State of Deseret was a temporary state to meet governing at that time.

In Dec 1848 we asked congress for territorial government. Ten attempts was made for statehood to be known as Deseret. 2000 signatures were placed on a petition . In 1849 a proposal was made for provisional government. The territorial government drew up the constitution for the State of Deseret. And was Presented on March 4, 5, and twelfth. The constitutional convention was held on March 2 , but the election was also determined ahead of time.

It was not until 1870 that Utah has a two party ticket. There was no secret ballot until 1878 .

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The government of the State of Deseret was formed ^{by} the church leaders.

The general assembly met in 1849 and was thought to be the council of 50 .

There was 26 members of the house and 14 members of the senate.

Hosiah Stout Diary states that in 1849 this assembly doesn't know why he was elected to the assembly.

Babbot was elected as a delegate to congress but was not accepted officially by Congress. Bernheisel was then named in Babbotts place.

Stephen Douglas as a senator asked for admission of Deseret on April 4, 1850 But was refused. Babbot was refused because alleged state fo Deseret.

In 1850 Wells petitioned the state of Deseret for an immigration fund.

In Sept 9, 1850 the territory of Utah was made by congress instead of Deseret. Grants were made to influential people to gain squatters rights because there was not a land office here. They also was to give rights so they would develop areas.

On March 26, 1851 the General assembly of the State of Deseret was dissolved. to make way for the Territory of Utah recognition by congress.

Union square , where West High school is , was designated for public office buildings but it did not pan out .

In 1882 they finally gave up trying to call this the name of Deseret for the state.

Zacharias Taylor said we were a group of outlaws and did not deserve to rule ourselves. President Fillmore liked the mormons and too, ^{over} when Taylor died.

Burnheiser was a friend of Fillmore and also of the Mormons and got Brigham Young elected to governor.

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Filmore was the first capitol of Utah. ¹/₂ L territorial capitol

Morgan writes in his journal that ^hthe Ghost State of Deseret the officers were ~~at~~ elected March 17, ¹/₁ 1862

General ¹/₁ Legislature Assembly

1st session was April 14, 1862 and lasted four days

2nd session was Jan 1863 for two days.

3rd session was Jan 1864

4th session was Jan 1865

5th session was Jan 1866

6th session was Jan 1867

7th session was Feb 1868 for 2 hours

8th session was Feb 1869

9th session was Feb 21, 1870

It was not called the Ghost State of Deseret in those days, but the name was tacked on to it at a much later date and in our time.

Feeling against Mormons built up in Utah and also in congress in 1850 and in 1856 sent Johnsons army to Utah.

Morgan was a good historian and it was he who tacked the name on the State of Deseret as a ghost government.

Stenhous wrote history about 1860 and was anti Mormon and anti Brigham.

Brigham was fired in 1857.

The territorial legislature of 1847 was ignored in 1852 and an attempt for statehood was also ignored.

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In 1855 and 1856 the Legislature met a constitutionall convention meeting and adopted a constitution for a proposed state of Deseret. They adopted the old constitution but the area was a much reduced area. The constitution was adopted by popular vote, But the feeling against polygamy was so

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President Buchanan Booted Brigham Young out, and Cummings was elected governor after Brigham. Dawson followed Cummings for a 29 day rule and then fled the territory in fear of his life. He was beaten up by 4 Mormon youths. The territorial governor took over in his absence.

Utah had a breakthrough in 1862 when congress passed an enabling act to allow Utah to pass a constitution. The boundaries of the state were almost the same as the present day.

Quotes by the general authorities were taken down by Watts who knew Shorthand. Watts taught shorthand to other people for copying quotes by the general authorities.

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The Legal Territorial Legislature met in January 1854 and Congress felt that this year was the turning point for the state. Governor Doty wrote President Seward about the church and military governments of Utah but again, but still nothing was done for statehood. The joint session met, but to no avail for the state of Utah in 1867. Hooper was elected to representative of the Legal territorial representatives by Congress.

1869 A memorial was dedicated to Heber C Kimball. Kimball was killed when his buggy team ran away.

1870 The legal territorial representatives decided to meet every other year, so they did not meet in 1871. They felt like with the North and south at war that the North and South would fall apart, and the Church Laws would takeover When the Government would hang by a thread

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TERRITORIAL CAPITOL AT FILMORE

It was located at Filmore because this was the center of Brigham Youngs theretical ezipire. the territorial legeslature met on Oct. 1851 Paubaum Valley in central Utah was designated as the location which was at Filmore Clark creek was the origional settlement before they called the town Filmore. The origionall design of the building was to have a round building in the center with four long buildings coming off the round section in four different directions forminf a cross. Only one wing was completed

20,000 dollars was donated by congress for its construction. 1855 the fifth session conviened, and was the only complete session that ever conviened in this building. 1856 Salt Lake City was Utah's officialy declared by the Legislature to be Utah's capitol. In 1927 the Capitol building in Fillmore was restored and turned back to the State of Utah as a historical site.

The ol d county court house was at second west and second south. 1888 Salt Lake City council donated the present Capitol site. In 1900 1909 the Oeople defeated the mill levy for the new capitol building. In 1909 the inheritance tax of 5% on E. H. Harrima of the Union Pacific Railroad fame , resulted in 789,000 dollers into the coffers of Utah. It was appropriated for the Capitol building fund. With this and 100,000 bond issue the capitol building was under way. The total cost was eventually seven million.

1915 This was the Year that the legislature finally met for the first time in the new building. In 1916 Joseph F. Smith officialy opened and dedicated the building.

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in this building. 1886 Salt Lake City was Utah's officially declared by the

Legislature to be Utah's capital. In 1887 the Capitol building in Fillmore

was restored and turned back to the State of Utah as a historical site.

The old county court house was at second west and second south.

1888 Salt Lake City council donated the present Capitol site. In 1890

1899 the people defeated the mill levy for the new capital building.

In 1899 the inheritance tax of 2% on R. R. Holdings of the Union Pacific

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UTAH INDIAN CONFLICTS

Battle creek fight was in 1849 and four Indians were killed.

Battle of Fort Utah 1850 40 Indians killed and only 1 white .

Walker war 1853 to 1854 . 20 whites were killed and many Indians.

Tintic war was Feb. 1856 Seven whites were killed and the war only lasted a few days.

Black Hawk War in 1865 and 1856 and 1867. Seventy whites and 200 Indians with 27 Mormon settlements abandoned.

Blanding Bluff and San Juan area with 3 or 4 whites and several Indians. The prophesy that Indians would be a white and delightful people influenced the attitude of Mormons toward the Indians .

Chief Walker who was called Walkara or Hawk of the Mountains. Walker was ordained elder of the church. Brigham Young met Walker at chicken Creek and offered him a peace offering of chewing tobacco etc in 1854.

The Mormons pushed the Indians off their land in spite of all goodwill gestures and in 1870 the Indians were put on reservations in Uinta.

Brigham Young said it is better to feed them than to fight them. He also said that if you have to fight them to take very few prisoners. The fighting continued from 1849 to 1867. Sometimes he fed them lead instead of bread. After the battle of Fort Utah Brigham young congratulated general Wells and said # Take care of the sick and the wounded Indians. If they are hostile Use them up with Kill them slogan. If they want peace give it to them. If they they dont then use them up

John Scott was sent to Battle Creek to quell the uprising of the Indians. He killed 4 Indians who were the only adult Indians in the party. Scott was kicked out of the army for this but was later reinstated. The battle of Fort Utah in 1850 was started over a shirt. An Indian by the name of Bishop was killed and his body was weighted ~~and~~ and thrown into Provo river by 3 whites. Two companies of cavalry of 60 each were sent down to fort Utah and a 2 day battle ensued. Joseph H. Wigby was the first Mormon killed here.

UTAH INDIAN COMMISSION

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 and said "Take care of the sick and the wounded Indians. If they are hostile
 use them up with Killian's slogan. If they want peace give it to them. If they
 they don't then use up
 John Scott was sent to Battle Creek to quash the uprising of the Indians
 He killed 4 Indians who were the only adult Indians in the party. Scott was kicked
 out of the army for this but was later reinstated. The battle of Fort Utah in 1870
 was started over a shirt. An Indian by the name of Black was killed and his
 body was weighted ~~and~~ and thrown into Provo river by 3 whites. Two companies of
 cavalry of 60 each were sent down to Fort Utah and a 3 day battle ensued. Joseph H.

Hilly was the first Mormon killed here

Lt Howland came down with the cavalry and chased the Indians out. Part of them went south of the lake and part went up Rock canyon. Dr Blake wanted to send the Indian heads to Washington D. C. for medical study.

Walker War

Walker would invade other tribes and take prisoners to Mexico as slaves. Brigham tried to put a stop to this and Walker War ensued near Springville and not Payson as some people think.

In 1853 Gunnison was surveying down by Delta and was ambushed by Indians and 8 in his party were killed. The Anti Mormons said that the Mormons had set this up.

Arson F Whitney has written a good history of Utah History.

Spring city was raided and burned to the ground by raiding Indians.

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BLACK HAWK WAR

There were a series of minor skirmishes. Black Hawk was sort of a Sub chief. They estimate that one and one half million dollars were lost in stock and belongings to the settlers during this war. The federal government would not help the Mormons in this fight. This was probably due to anti Mormon feelings. The settlement in Snake Creek was abandoned. Midway has a monument telling of this war. 1934 was probably the last fight between the whites and Indians.

Wanita Brooks wrote about The Mountain Meadow Massacre and also day to day events with the Indians.

Walker and Sam Pitch bought children of other tribes and traded with the Mexicans. The Mormons bought Indian children to protect them from their slave traders to ensure their physical well being.

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INDIAN PRISONERS RESCUED BY THE MORMONS FROM SLAVE TRADERS

The law made you a master of such for 20 years and for by judgment of the Judge. You must send such person to school for three months each year from age seven to 16 . You must furnish clothing. Mormons took them in or purchased them when life of such child was in danger from slave traders or malnutrition

John Beal in 1850 bought an Indian boy. At the end of the time he turned him loose with 3 suits of clothing, One bible and one book of Mormon

1855 Indians called Mormons Mormonie . Everyone else were called Americat by the Indians. Polygamists married Indian wives Many missionaries married Indian wives.

1845 to 1896 Polygamy was the factor that kept Utah from statehood. Separation of church and state was another reason. 1300 people went to jail because of polygamy.

Why did Mormons practice polygamy in Utah. Section 132 of the doctrine and covenants 1843 it was recorded in D and D Verse 46 to 54.

Why ~~did~~ were Mormons not allowed to Practice polygamy? The 19th century white protestand was the ethnic group was the reason . Other areas in the world practiced polygamy but not U. S. A. . Polygamy was publically denied by the Mormons In 1853 when D. C. says that no more polygamy should exist. In August 39, 1982 Thomas Bullock read in Sec 132 in conference In 1876 Doctrine of polygamy was put in D and C . Until 1863 Mormons were not breakin the law in Utah because it was on part of the U. S. Freedom of religion was Mormons defence against the supreme court ruling against polygamy. The manifesto against polygamy was not until 1890.

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According to Leonard Aarington in the 1850 census the number of whites in the state was 6000 men and 5000 women. In 1860 there were 287 more males than females. In 1870 there was 1456 more males than females. In 1880 there were 111000 males and 98,000 females. In 1880 there were 120000 Mormons, 4156 gentiles 6000 apostate Mormons and 820 Josephites or reorganized church people. There was only 2 percent of the total population that practiced polygamy.

Navill Act of 1862

This was the first federal act against polygamy and it was signed by Lincoln. It consisted of a fine of 200 dollars and also a prison term. Reynolds was a test case and was convicted but released. He was convicted again in 1879 and taken to the supreme court and was sentenced to two years and 25 days. The Mormons could preach polygamy and believe in it but could not practice it according to the supreme court ruling. The Edmonds act of 1882 stated that you could not live with more than one wife. This was verified by the supreme court in 1885.

The government seized all the church property except temple square.

The Edmonds Tucker act. Mormons could not vote in Idaho and this was upheld by the supreme court also. The Navan Legion was abolished by the government also. In 1887 the Mormons drew up a constitution with provision abolishing polygamy. In 1890 Wilford Woodruff came out with the manifesto to abolish polygamy. They were advised to not enter into marriage forbidden by the laws of the land.

In 1894 the church property was restored to the church. The state constitution prohibited plural marriage forever in the U. S.

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Judge Edmonds letter was written on March 30 1857.

Johnsons army started west on July 18, 1857. They started west from Fort Leavenworth. The news of this reached the Mormons on July 24, . The Nauvoo Legion was mobilized and Echo canyon was fortified. The Mormon cavalry was in Wyoming in August and September. There was a declaration of martial law by Brigham Young on August 5, 1857. Fort Bridger and Fort supply were burned by the Mormons on October 3rd and October the fifth. Army supply trains were burned by the Mormons October 4th and fifth. The army went into their winter camp near fort Bridger Nov 1857. Col. Kane leaves for Utah Nov 1858 and reaches Salt Lake City Feb 25.

Governor Cummings issues pardon to Mormons on June 14, 1858.

The Mormons moved south out of Salt Lake City and threatened to burn their own city to the ground if Johnsons army attacked them. They started this in May and by June 8th Salt Lake City was practically deserted. A peace commission enters the city on June 7, 1858. On June 26, 1858 the army did enter the city, but without any fighting.

President Buchanan sent the army to Utah and told congress the reason was Friction between Brigham Young and other appointed dignitaries.

Cummings was appointed by the president to replace Brigham . Johnsons army was sent to protect the new officers appointed by the president.

Brighams view of the army as a hostile force to over throw the Mormons by force. Federal officials left Utah believing that their lives were in danger, but on record exists proving that they were threatened. There was no rebellion in the accepted sense of the word by the Mormons.

Johnsons army consisted of 2400 professional army personnel with a total of 2500 total count. They felt like Buchanan over reacted when he sent the army ou

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Orson E Whitney says John B Floyd plotted to get a large group out here to help the South in the Civil War.

An executive document #71 was put in the records with 35 affidavits against Mormons, surveyors, Indian agents etc. The court records were not destroyed but they told the judge that they were burned. They burned other papers and told the judge that they were the records.

Judge Drummond resigns and tells the U. S. congress the records were burned. He told the congress the Mormons ignored all federal authority. Federal officials were ignored by the Mormons and were harassed by them with jistling and whittling tactics and by crowding around them with pocket knives and whistling. The Mormons believed in supporting the government, but said that the Bunch in power were ~~knave heads~~ knot heads. Drummond's letter was one reason for the army coming out. The president did not make public his plans. The secret way it was done caused armed uprising by the Mormons, but there was no battle. Porter Rockwell and A.O. Smoot ran into Johnson's army and beat the army here by several months. The Navajo Legion was mobilized by Brigham Young. Porter Rockwell ran off with 1400 head of the army cattle. Martial law was declared and on Aug. 5, 1857 there was a proclamation which forbade the Federal army to come to Utah. Brigham mobilized his forces to repel any invasion. People needed a pass from Brigham to go and come to Utah. Echo canyon was fortified by Brigham. Daniel Wells was commander of the Navajo legion. Three hundred cavalry were sent to Wyoming under the leadership of Lot Smith and Vurton and they burned three of the supply trains of the government. They destroyed 76 of the government wagons and the government declared this an act of war. This was about one fourth of the government supplies and a ~~great~~ lot of their salt and winter clothing. The 1400 cattle that Rockwell took from them were given back the next spring. The federal army was stopped by the Wyoming winter and did not come down Echo canyon. This probably stopped a battle by the two sides because they had time to think it over.

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Books To Read;

Holly Murder by Charlie Kelly This Book is about Rockwell.

Rockwell by Orien Porter

The Mormon Conflict by Norman C Furness

Rockwell by Schentler.

From the daary of Johb W. Phelps comes the information that on Oct 5th the Mormons set fire in the valley to the grass. By November the cattle were dying of starvation , and also one half of the horses.. In 1854 to 1857 the Mormons controlled Fort Bridger.

Thomas L. Kane was a non mormon , but a friend of the Mormons. He went to Buchanin under the name of Dr Osborne and made contact with Brigham and Johnson and Cummings. Kane and Johnson didnt get along. Kane was instrumenta l in persuading Cummings to see Brigham Young and talk things over. The people we were moving south out of town and the threat by the Mormons was going on while Cummings and Brigham were talking. This act of threatening to burn the town turned national symphaty toward the Mormons. Senator Houston made a speech in congress saying Buchanin was going too far. A peaced comission was to Provo. Cummings came to Provo where 30000 people were camped for two months. They made a peace treaty and Cummings issued a pardon to the Mormons.

~~2022~~ Johnson and his army was to march through Salt Lake City , but was not to stop. They went 40 miles past and camped at Camp Floyd , where feed for their horses was plentiful. The army went through Salt Lake in one day to the west of Jordan river. They went through town very quiet from early in the morning until after sunset. Coll. Philip Cook came through bearheaded to show resp respect for the Mormons H e led the Mormon legion to Mexico and back. Some troops moved out of camp Floyd in 1860. They chaged the camp name to Camp Cr Crittenden. Camp Floyd was a Financial boom to the Mormons .

Johnson was a southerner and went to help the South after the war broke out. He fought in the battle of Shiloh for the south. Cummings left in 1861 and was also a southerner in the war and was taken prisoner by the North.

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Books To Read;

Mountain Meadow Massacre ~~1862 1863~~ 1857

Things leading up to and creating an atmosphere for the outbreak and conditions to create such a thing:

The arrival of the Fancher train on August 3 or 4th. The Fancher train was the first to take the southern route to the west coast just as the sentiment of the settlers was at a high point. The attitude of the Missouri Wildcats who were twelve horsemen that joined the train at Fort Bridger and boasted that some of their men had helped to kill Joseph Smith and one said that he had the gun that killed Joseph Smith. They called their Oxen Joseph and Brigham and cursed them with foul language as they drove through the area.

The fateful Mormon meeting at Cedar City to plan the deed on Sept 6
The date of the massacre was Sept 11 1857.

Parawan Ward minute book says the attack was first begun by Indians on Sept 7th

Isaac Haight and John D Lee were excommunicated in 1840 1870

Lee goes to Lees Ferry in 1872

The first trial of Lee began July 22, 1875 with a hung Jury.

The second trial began Sept 14, 1876 and he was convicted on Sept 20.

The Presence of Johnsons Army keyed people up to a point of action.

The Duke train came after Fancher and was attacked by Indians.

The attitude of the Missouri wildcats, with their boasting about their part in the death of Joseph was probably the match that ignited the massacre.

Mountain meadows is about 30 miles south of Cedar City. It is also about that far west. It is on the road that goes North out of St. George on the way to Enterprise.

The Fancher train from Arkansas were nice wealthy people of about 140 of them. The Indians attacked first and the settlers joined them in the massacre. The fear of sending troops from

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California probably helped in the decision to eliminate them completely.

The massacre was done by 50 to 60 white men and 300 to 500 Indians. Seventeen kids were all that remained of the wagon train. The wagons and gear were sold to people at public auction at Cedar city. The Americana magazine says that H. r. Roberts gave articles to them for several months describing what ~~at~~ happened at the masacre. The Mormons would not sell supplies to members of the Fancher train which was another cause of friction. The Fancher train named cattle after the Mormon leasders and cursed them. Isaac Height of Cedar city, a Stake President said the Mormons were tired of persecution and would not take any more of their guff.

George Albert Smith was Given orders to mobilize the Vavau legion and to sollicite help of Indians by help of Jacob H amblin and was told to tell the Indians to help or uncle Sam would kill both Indians and Mormons. The massacre occured one month later. The Mormons would not sell the Fancher train anything so they decided to help themselves. The local officers wanted the malitia to help controll law and order. They felt that they should take care of the situatio n now before they had to fight Johbsobs army. The saints were taught that they should avenge the prophets death and took an oath as such. The way of life for some was to take the law in their own hands and avenge the death. A message was sent to Brigham Y ounge for orders but this message was delayed.

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People were living in cedar city who were at Hons Mill when this atrocity occured. Parley P Pratt was living in Arkanaas and was Murdered for his religious beliefs in 1857.

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set in motion. Hamblin rode 300 miles to Salt Lake and back in six days. Brigham sent a message back not to attack, but it was too late.

Lee said while in prison 9 This is Mormonism Unveiled. Haight told Lee to sick the Indians on the wagon train and scare em out of the territory. They attacked the train on Sep. 7.

Wm. C Stewart felt that church did not directly order the massacre but it was a result of the attitude of the saints to avenge the prophet

Lee said the first attack was on tuesday. The Indians said that if they did not help them they would turn on Lee and his men and thus drug the whites into it. Lees men thought that the two messengers had escaped to California and would squeal on them and send the army in from California. The Iron county division of the Navajo legion as called in. The Indians were to finish off the women and children so the Mormons would not shed innocent blood. Lee entered under a flag of truce, and said they would help, but had people loaded into a wagon and massacred them. Seventeen kids were loaded into a wagon and saved by Lee.

No one wanted to accept the responsibility. Haight issued orders to kill all those who were old enough to talk. Haight and Dame did not show until the next day. Some men who gave orders went into hiding. Lee and Clinger were the only ones who admitted their guilt. Men of the military had no choice except to follow orders. People were in a state of war hysteria. They were fanatics. Harmony was John D. Lees settlement and went back to his settlement singing Hosanna to the Lord and were carrying loot from the massacre.

Some say that the wagon train people poisoned the water holes and also poisoned the meat, but the scholars believe that was just another alibi to turn public opinion against the wagon train. The Indian agent by the name of Armstrong gave the full report to congress in 1858 or 1859. The story was published all over the world, and everyone knew about except the Mormons. 18 children were taken care of by people in Cedar City. Hamblin took care of several. Two years later congress sent an agent out to Cedar City with

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Brigham sent a message back not to attack, but it was too late.

Lee said while in prison 3 This is Mormonism Unveiled. He said told

Lee to stick the Indians on the wagon train and scare em out of the territory.

They attacked the train on Sep. 7.

Wm. C. Stewart felt that church did not directly order the massacre and it w

was a result of the attitude of the saints to avenge the prophet

Lee said the first attack was on Tuesday. The Indians said that it

they did not help thereby would turn of Lee and his men and thus bring

the whites into it. Lee men thought that the two messengers had escaped to

California and would appeal on them and send the army in from California.

The Iron county division of the Navyon Legion as called in. The Indians were to

finish off the women and children so the Mormons would not shed innocent

blood. Lee entered under a flag of truce, and said they would help, but had

happes loaded into a wagon and massacred them. Seventeen kids were loaded into

a wagon and saved by Lee.

No one wanted to accept the responsibility. He might issued orders to kill

all those who were old enough to talk. He might and Dame did not show until the n

next day. Some men who gave orders went into hiding. Lee and Clinger were the

only ones who admitted their guilt. Men of the military had no choice except

to follow orders. People were in a state of war hysteria. They were fanatics.

Harmony was John P. Lee's settlement and went back to his settlement shining

He came to the Lord and were carrying loot from the massacre.

Some say that the wagon train people poisoned the water holes and also

poisoned the meat, but the scholars believe that was just another alibi to

turn public opinion against the wagon train. The Indian agent by the name of

Armstrong gave the full report to congress in 1858 or 1859. The story was

published all over the world, and everyone knew about the Mormons.

13 children were taken care of by people in Cedar City. Hamilton took care of

several. Two years later congress sent an agent out to Cedar City with

money to bring these children back east and placed with relatives. In 1859 Judge Cradleough came down with apostase from H Johnsons army with awrit to serve on 35 men. More were to be found and not one was served. Even Jacob Hamblin would not cooperate to tell where Lee was. Johnsons Army were orde orderd back. People left Cedar City in numbers , and not heard of again. Haight was relieved as stake president. Bishop Clinger Smith was also relieved. Hight was later reinstated. Lee went to Lees Ferry but did not start it a again. George Wood killed a widowed school teacher with two children because she got too interested in the massacre. The national press kept the stor story going as late as 1940. In 1874 Lee came home to visit his family and was arrested. He was tried in Beaver where they had a Small broup of government tro troops. A second trial was called because of a hung jury. No attempt was made to involve anyone but Lee Better one shall parish than a whole nation shall perish in disabelief. Lee was executed at Mountain Meadows. He attested to the gospel, but said that Brigham Young betrayed him. Lee is buried in Panguich . Two Mormon scholars were warned not to write a book about it. Snow and Clinger Smith were later ambushed and killed. He was the one who gave states evidence for the trial. Lee was a token sacrifice for the church.

STEEL MAKING IN THE EARLY DAYS

H aik and Armstrong

Narusute /Battke

This was an apostate Group from the L. D. S. church four movements. Gladdenits im 1863 did not want Polygamy. Their leader was bishop Gladden . He separated himself and his group from the L. D. S church. He was sort of a backslider , and he took his group to California . He later came back and died in Salt Lake City.

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They were organized in Illinois in 1860. At this time there were 800 Josephites

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Their leader was critical of Brigham , and thought he was too liberal and also too temporal. He attracted about a thousand members to his organization.

Morrisites 1861

They claim they recieved revelations in 1860 and thought he was to guide Brigham Young. He went to the mouth of Weber canyon and set up a settlement. He picked twelve apostles and preached that the second coming of Christ was coming soon . His community was made up of about 500 people. They beleived in the united order . Three men in his group wanted to quit and get out and he said ~~no~~ no. They attempted to escape and two were caught. The third escaped ~~and~~ went to Salt Lake and told the story. In 1861 They called themselves the reorganization of the Mormon church .

Judge Kinney the federal judge was Utah's delegate to congress and liked the mormons. The escapee went to Kinney , who ordered the other two to appear . Burton was ordered to pick them up. Morris met Burton ~~and~~ would not let them be picked up or arrested. Morris had a small army of 75 or more men. Burton was to take enough men , two hundred and fifty and 2 cannon to enforce the law. With these he was to pick up the two men to enforce the law. These men were from the navajo legion. Burton said he gave them a chance to surrender and to get the women out before he fired the first cannon shot at the Morrisites at the fort. The shot did kill two women and mangled the face of a young girl. The battle ensued for 3 days on June 13 , 1862 three members of the posse were killed and after three days Morris was forced to surrender . When the victors were entering the Fort Morris jumped em and 2 more women were killed along with Morris. 94 prisoners were taken to Salt Lake City and weretried for resisting arresting an officer. Ten were fined one hundred dollars each along with other penalties. An anti Mormon Harding government promptly pardoned them all.

October 1881

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November 1881

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Col. Conners 1863

Conners was camp ~~Wk~~ Douglas and was sent to Soda Springs Idaho to give them protection there. The cemetery at Soda Springs Idaho has a plaque telling the Morrisite side of the story. Mrs Bowman was said to have thrown herself on Morris to try to protect him and was shot at the same time. In 1869 Burton was tried for the murder of Emma Bowman and acquitted. Agnes Reid wrote a book about her mother who was there to describe the Mormon Morrisite war. They admitted their mistake and said they should have subjected themselves to the wishes of the federal court. Burtons lieutenant was Judson Stoddard.

In 1863 Connor, who was an Irish Catholic, was the most important non mormon. He was head of 700 men to go back east to fight the Civil war. The anto mormon group wanted more federal troops in Salt Lake City. In 1861 the Indians were sabotaging the telegraph lines. Lincoln called Brigham and told him to guard the line in Utah and Wyoming. This was done by members of the Navou legion. The anto Mormon ring pulled strings to stop Conners men his men in Utah instead of fighting the civil war. They were from California and Nevada. In 1862 these troops rushed camp Jloyd. Brigham told them to stay at camp floyd but they came anyway and trained their cannon on the beehive house. They were camped at camped at Camp Douglas. Conner practiced the first cold war with his six pound cannon which could only shoot one and one half miles but his cannon was three miles from the beehive house. Judge Waite told Conner that 3 men were to be arrested and within an hour 2000 men were there to protect Brigham.

They played music to celebrate Conners promotion to Brigadier general and shot off a cannon to celebrate and the Mormons got excited and almost started another war by mistake. Mayor Wells was to see that conners group was to be removed because it was a nuisance. Conners heard about it and said that 60000 men in California would avenge them. This is what he told Stenhouse.

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after Stephen Douglas. Conner was called the father of mining and also of the liberal party in opposition to the people's party or Mormon party.

Loyal and traitorous decor was the description Conner called the Mormons. He got his promotion at Bear river fighting the Indians. He also chased the Indians at Wyoming which was called the Powder River campaign. Conner is buried at Fort Douglas cemetery.

The Mormons set out the civil war and felt neutral about it.

Lincoln was elected in 1862 and signed Morrill act which did not endear the Mormons to him. Lincoln said about the Mormons that if you have a stump in the middle of the field, and can't dig it up, then plow around it. He kind of let the Mormons alone and this suited the Mormons just fine.

Dawson came in 1861 and criticized polygamy. He tried to get Utah to join the Union and said the Mormons were disloyal if they did not do it. The West in general sort of ignored the civil war. They felt like the Kingdom of God would take over and take charge of the government affairs after the knot heads back east got through fowling it up. The constitution would hang by a thread and the church shall save it. The north would destroy the South and the South would destroy the north and the church would take over the government and save the country. We tried to get in and others were trying to separate from the government, so if we felt we were loyal by trying to get statehood. Governor Dawson was driven to a social outcast, and was called the Don wan of 1862. He left the state on stagecoach after 4 Mormon hoodlums beat him up and robbed him. Two of these hoodlums were later killed by Porter Rockwell.

The governor levied a war tax on the state of 26982 each year which we paid. Brigham said we were lucky to leave or we would be in the civil war. The southerners brought their favorite slaves to Utah when they became Mormons and moved to Utah. Brigham said slavery was alright because the people who came brought their own slaves and because they were descendants of Ham and that was O. K. He did not especially promote it because he said slavery was not suited to this area. In 1855 slavery was there but not much. Some were liberated by their owners.

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There was 26 slaves in 1850 and 29 in 1860. There is record of sale of slaves from Williams to Hooper. Someone deeded his property to the church along with a slave.

In 1861 Brigham and Kimball said mobs would flourish and trouble would flare up unless Mormons were treated properly.

Another attempt to get statehood in 1862.

John Taylor in 1851 felt it was a war between brothers. We have been kicked around, we have had no hand in the matter, we are bound by the constitution, we don't belong to the Union as a state, so why should we fight.

In 1871 the territorial courts were cut down

Englebreth case sold liquor wholesale. All vessels containing liquor were dumped into the street. Under territorial law jurors were selected from taxpayers. The Federal judge McKean claimed that courts were answerable to congress and not to territorial governors. Territorial courts were abolished and Mormons would not pay funds to the territorial marshal. Money was finally donated by private funds. Women's suffrage came to the front.

Fort Rawlins was established in Provo in 1870.

The Vavoo legion was suspended in 1860.

The Englebert case was going on in 1870 and 1872.

A murder charge against Brigham Young was going on in 1871.

The Poland law curtailing mormon courts was enacted in ~~1871~~ 1874.

Brigham Young was in divorce court in 1873 to 1877. He was charged with lewd and lascivious cohabitation.

The federal judge prosecuted the mormons for Adultery. He gave Brigham house arrest by Judge McKean. Bail was set at 5000 dollars.

Brigham left for St. George and they fixed his trial for Dec. 4. He had to forfeit his bail. In 1871 William Hickman turned state evidence and said Brigham and Kimball conspired to murder Yates who was suspected of being a spy for Johnson's army. Wells and Stott were also accused of plotting this murder. Brigham Young came in January to answer these charges. Conner

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In 1837 Brigham and Kimball said none would flourish and trouble would there up unless Mormons were pressed property.

Another attempt to get statehood in 1838.

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The Hufschmidt case was going on in 1840 and 1842.

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agreed to pay Brigham's bail. In 1872 they wanted bail set for Brigham at one half million dollars. Postponement of Brigham's age and health just placed Brigham under house arrest. The supreme court said that territorial courts were legal and Marshal was reinstated and all of McKee's indictments were null and void. The Engleburts decision prompted this and the murder charges against Brigham were dropped.

Poland Law again demolished territorial courts. Mormons and gentiles were even representation as jurors. McKee was released and then reinstated. The soldier was arrested and placed in jail with his buddies and they came and broke him out of jail.

Brigham's divorce was from 1873 to 1877. temporary alimony was set for 500 dollars. In 1875 he was charged with contempt of court and fined twenty five dollars and 24 hours in jail. McKee was relieved of his position 5 days after this action. If Brigham had been given the divorce then polygamy would have been called legal. They could not give the divorce because a valid marriage had not been performed in polygamy. The new judge gave the wife 100 dollars per month. Judge Shaffer declared the marriage void. 6625 dollars was paid in all by Brigham.

Reynolds case...

This case was to test the polygamy act of 1874 to 1879. This man was Brigham's clerk with two wives. The supreme court case of this was against Reynolds and also polygamy.

Brigham young died in 1877. He probably had appendicitis but they called it Cholera Morbus then.

Aiken case in 1857

Five or six men came to Utah from the west when Utah was on martial law. The Aiken party were all killed. After twenty years Rockwell and others were called to trial. Porter Rockwell died first and could not be tried. Wells was sentenced to jail for not telling ceremony in the endowment house.

Brigham's heirs tried to break his will. A lot of his money was

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put into church funds and other in Brigham's name. About one million was the church part. Seven of his heirs got about 7500 each. Executors were placed in jail. for not doing the right thing. Seven objectors were excommunicated.

The church celebrated its first 50 years of being in existence .

Ulysis S. Grant came to Utah in 1875 .

Rutherford Haze also visited Utah.

Edmunds Law came into being against Utah.

The territory of Utah was definitely not a Democracy. The peoples party or Mormons was founded in 1849. The Liberal party , which was non Mormons was founded Feb 1870 as independents. in June 1870. The first Political opposition in Utah was 1867 when Wm C. Gorky a non Mormon opposed Wm H. Hooper with one hundred votes. against the Mormons 15000 votes

No secret ballot law was passed Jan 3 1855 and repealed again in 1878.

Read Orson F. Whitney history of Utah.

The people versus liberals voted in 1890 for the last time and the people won.

The Democratic party of Utah was organized in 1891. Republican party was organized the very same year. The peoples party disbanded in June 1891. The Liberals formally disbanded in Dec 1893 .

The first election of state officers was in 1895. and the republicans won.

The peoples party nominated their people by proposal of church authorities . There was no primaries , but just the sustaining vote, The liberal party contested the elections in the larger areas. The elections were similar to the elections in Rome with the pope conducting.

General Conner of Fort Douglas wanted to invite the Mormons to get interested in mining in order to start a gold rush and bring non mormons into Utah in great numbers in order to out vote the Mormons. The railroad came to Utah in 1869 and almost accomplished this purpose .

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to Utah in 1889 and almost accomplished this purpose.

Gobieites, who were appostate ,ormons headed the independent movement along with the Gentiles. Wm Mc Groty appealed his case to Washington saying the Mormons took an oath to their church saying the members swore they would vote for the church. Gobie claimed that Brigham Young led the chur an astray morally. he said that Brigham advised Mormons to work in the mines so outside gentiles would not come in and work mines and take over the vote. At 2nd east and first or second south in Salt Lake City the Gobieites built their own church. It was not a successful schism against the Mormons. The Tribune was originally started by Gobietes. It was not vicious against the church until about 1900 when it was bought out. Watts got mixed up with Gobieites and was out off the church. The Mormons came to independent meetings and elected their own candidate for the independent party. This broke up the place and thus paved way for the independent party. Women voted in 1870 to elect officials for Salt Lake City. The non mormons or liberals did not like Utah numbered ballots. The secret ballot was protested for 23 years by the independents. Maxwell was nominated in Corrin in 1870 for the Liberal party but he lost. They opposed the election on grounds of disloyalty blaming it on to the endowment house oath that the Mormons took. In 1890 in Ogden the liberals swept the elections because it was a railroad town. They now had a secret ballot and many disgrunteled Mormons voted for them. Public schools started in 1890. and Brigham opposed them. Religion was taught in the schools because the church subsidized them. Anyone could come to the schools but was taught mormonism. In 1900 liberals voted in the majority of the school board. The people and liberals battled it out in 1890. and voted in Cain. for the office.

CONDITION OF STATEHOOD.

1. Give up ~~statehood~~. polygamy.

2. Give up the Mormon party. This is the reason the Democratic party was formed. The Democratic club was formed in 1860 and they also denounced a bill to prevent Mormons from voting. This was denouncing the Ceburn Stringham bill. George Q. Cannon denounced the peoples party, and said that it should

Godfathers, who were opposite, someone headed the independent movement along with the Gentiles. Wm Mc Grouy appealed his case to Washington saying the Mormons took an oath to their church saying the members swore they would vote for the church. Godie claimed that Brigham Young led the church astray morally. He said that Brigham advised Mormons to work in the mines so outside Gentiles would not come in and work mines and take over the vote. At 2nd east and first or second south in Salt Lake City the Godfathers built their own church. It was not a successful scheme against the Mormons. The Tribune was originally started by Godfathers. It was not violent against the church until about 1900 when it was bought out. Water got mixed up with Godfathers and was cut off the church. The Mormons came to independent meetings and elected their own candidate for the independent party. This broke up the place and thus paved way for the independent party. Women voted in 1870 to elect officials for Salt Lake City. The non Mormons or liberals didn't like Utah numbered ballots the secret ballot was protested for 23 years by the independents Maxwell was now rated in Corrin in 1870 for the liberal party but he lost. They opposed the election on grounds of disloyalty claiming it on to the endowment house oath that the Mormons took. In 1890 in Ogden the liberals swept the elections because it was a railroad town. They now had a secret ballot and many disgruntled Mormons voted for them. Public schools started in 1890. and Brigham opposed them. Religion was taught in the schools because the church subsidized them. Anyone could come to the schools but was taught Mormonism. In 1900 liberals voted in the majority of the school board. The people and liberals battled it out in 1890. and voted in Cain. for the office.

COMMISSION OF STATISTICS.

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2. Give up the Mormon party. This is the reason the Democratic party was formed. The Democratic club was formed in 1890 and they also denounced a bill to prevent Mormons from voting. This was denouncing the Coburn Stringham bill. George W. Cannon denounced the pickles party, and said that it should

be replaced by the national parties. He also said that the all peoples party should not be Democrats and Independents for the other party or nothing would be accomplished. He said that some church members should be converted to the Republican party. John Henry Smith who was one of the apostles was a Republican and was to organize the Republican party. The church edict had helped to produce a two party system. Springville was said to be divided down main street with Democrats on one side and Republicons on the right side.

Republicans in Washington wanted Utah to vote republican and influence statehood. The Republicans were fewer than Democrats. The non Mormons fought against 2 national parties. With statehood the Liberals knew they would no longer have federal help as was done in the past. The first presidency said in an interview ~~thack~~ with the Salt Lake times that they would not influence Mormons politically. In Aug ~~1891~~ 1891 the first election where democrats won. The democratas won everywhere but Salt Lake County.

In 1893 the fusion ticket took Salt Lake City away from the liberal party. The tribune advised the liberals to disband. Congress passed enabeling act in 1895 and Cleveland signed the bill in 1896. They ratified the constitution and elected officers in 1887 Heber wells was elected and also the Federal Judge Zane was elected who put MMormons in jail

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Reva beck Bassone was elected to congress in 1950. Martha Cannon was elected to the first State Senate in 1895.

THE ROAD TO STATEHOOD

1. 1849 it was the state of Deseret.
2. 1852 Congress was petitioned but no use.
3. 1853 Congress was again asked but to No avail.
4. 1854 Congress was asked, but the same old story.
5. 1856 Utah held a constitutional convention, but with no authority.
6. 1861 Another convention without authorization.
7. 1862 Still no authorization.
8. ~~1871~~ 1872 The Name Deseret was questioned but the name still remained.
9. 1882 The name of Utah was adopted instead of deseret.
10. ~~1885~~ 1887 The constitution was approved and banned polygamy. Probably the Church and the people still accepted polygamy on the Q. T.
11. In 1895 the Constitution was drafted and approved and on Jan 4, 18(6 Grover Cleveland signs the Utah statehood bill.

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The California gold rush put a stop to Utah Isolationism. People came to the west and to Utah to stop over for the winter, and accepted the church welfare under the ~~quack~~ guise of joining the church and then went on to California the next summer. Heber C. Kimball predicted that people would come through and buy things at good prices. The Mormons picked up things that were being discarded by people going to California

Arrington wrote a good book called Great Basin Kingdom. He was appointed the church historian. The book was written from the financial aspect. Conners in 1862 was ~~encouraging~~ encouraging the gentiles to go into mining in Utah and to outvote the Mormons at the ballot box. He spoke of Mormons as the Mormon problem. Conners formed a company and union to protect the miners from the Mormons who did not want to mine anyway. He found silver bearing rock in Little Cottonwood Canyon. The Vindicator newspaper was started to educate the Mormons up to U.S. standards by Conner. He was not a friend to the Mormons. He used his soldiers to help him. He was called the father of Utah mining. Other states had better mining prospects. Utah was more isolated and had more difficulty hauling ore until the railroad came here in 1869. Connor started in 1863. Utah central ^{RR} was built for the purpose of serving Utah. The Union Pacific misled Brigham into thinking it was coming down through Salt Lake and ^{to the Ogden} provo. Brigham did not attend the golden spike ceremony because he was mad about this. The church did not approve of mining. People were advised to go into agriculture. The church would apply subtle social pressures. In 1865 people were threatened to be cut from the church if they mined. Erastus Snow ^{said a} Permanent society could not be built upon mining because it was too transient. In 1868 to 1872 most of good ^{mining} deposits were owned by the Gentiles. Non Mormons came with the railroad. The non mormon mining millionaires built mansions in S. L. U. The aviation club was one of these millionaires homes. The large buildings downtown were also owned by these ,millionaires. They also had most of the important buildings on main street. Semloh Congress ^{is building} was built by Holmes a mining engineer from Park city. Erastus Snow told the Mormons to work the mines so that the gentiles couldn't work them. The church said that

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it was alright to work the coal and Iron mines because they were worthwhile products and a Necessity. If you were a church member you needed a permit from the bishop to go work the mines. Members were advised to work for cash and not stock in the mines and while you were ~~working~~ in the mines to not take up bad habits and stay out of court. The economic crisis in 1869 was promoted by the Gobleites. Goby was a business man and felt that Mormons should enter into cooperation with the gentiles and develop mining. 1869 the church was a theocracy and adopted the united order or communal living. Z.C.M.I. organized with branches in almost every town in Utah. There was a wholesale house in S.L.C. for all of these stores and Mormons were to patronize these stores. 19 Non mormon merchants organized and presented a petition to Brigham. They told him they would sell out Z.C.M.I. all stock less twenty five percent. Also the church was to accept ~~all debts~~ ^{to} owed by Mormons. ^{debts owed} Brigham did not fall for this. St. George was the first place to have United order.

~~Before the civil war but into state affairs.~~ A coop store in Fairview which is a big red building is an example of old Z.C.M.I. policy. The mercantile store in Heber was an old Z.C.M.I. 1868 was when X.C.M.I. was ~~organized~~ ^{organized} ^{Big}.

^{in S.L.C.} The constitution building was erected in 1850 and was the first 2 story building in Utah. Brigham Young invited all merchants to stay in business along with his ZCMI store.

CAMP FLOYD

^{Camp} Douglas and mines all helped to bolster the Utah economy.

1869 land office was established and Brigham advised people to get deeds to their lands.

Neff and Greer. The value in 1869 200000

The Value in 1875 was seven million

A decade later it was 49 million

Silver reef in St George was rich vein in sandstone formation. Jessie Knight

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Well and Greer. The value in 1893 200000

The Value in 1895 was seven million

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Silver reef in St George was rich vein in sandstone formation. Jesse Knight

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Statehood...

Jan⁴th 1896 after a 45 year battle Utah became self governing with representation in Washington. Oklahoma was admitted in 1905 and also New Mexico ^{as a state} was admitted after Utah. The people made ten attempts for statehood. It was a rough battle. Polygamy and lack of separation of church and state was reasons. There were 1300 Mormons put in jail. 1890 the church peoples party was abandoned. 1887 Polygamy was given up. Utah constitution was copied from Nevada constitution. This was Nevada had recently become a state and it was a western state also. ^{because} Constitution banning polygamy was voted for by 12000 for and 500 against, but the mormons were practicing polygamy could not vote. In 1890 Woodruff issued a manifesto banning polygamy and thus helping out the constitution drafting.

Leaders of L.D. S. church were either in jail or in hiding and no leadership ^{was available}. The church property was siezed and the church was financially bankrupt. Judge Zane would suspend sentences if they would promise to give up polygamy. The church finally faced up to the fact that they were fighting a losing battle. They passed the enabeling act in 1890.

^{They} copied other states constitutions except ^{Utah}

1. No union of state and church and no church to dominate the state.

2. Toleration of religion, plural marriages ^{was} ~~are~~ forever prohibited.

No other state has these ~~new~~ articles.

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